

**TERMS OF REFERENCE
ESPON PROJECT 2.1.5.**

**TERRITORIAL IMPACTS OF
EUROPEAN FISHERIES POLICY
(2004 – 2006)**

(o) Political challenges for the ESPON projects

The Second and Third Report on Economic and Social Cohesion, published in January 2001 and February 2004 respectively, presented for the first time a third territorial dimension of the cohesion (beside the economic and social cohesion), which calls for a better co-ordination of territorially relevant decisions. Stressing the persistence of territorial disparities within the Union, the report stated the need for a cohesion policy not limited to the less developed areas as well as the need to promote a more balanced and more sustainable development of the European territory.

The Second Cohesion Report represents in that respect a follow up of the European Spatial Development Perspective (ESDP), adopted at ministerial level in May 1999, calling for a better balance and polycentric development of the European territory. The projects launched under the ESPON programme shall follow an integrated approach and, seen together, cover a wide range of issues, such as:

- Identifying the **decisive factors relevant for a more polycentric European territory**; accessibility of a wide range of services in the context of enlargement; integration of wider transnational spaces; promotion of dynamic urban growth centres; linking peripheral and disadvantaged areas with those centres; etc.
- Developing **territorial indicators and typologies** capable of identifying and measuring development trends as well as monitoring the political aim of a better balanced and polycentric EU territory
- Developing **tools supporting diagnoses of principal structural difficulties as well as potentialities**, such as disparities within cities and regenerating deprived urban areas; structural adjustment and diversification of rural areas; strategic alliances between neighbouring cities at transnational, national and regional scale; new partnerships between rural and urban areas; potential support from infrastructure networks in the field of transport, telecommunication, energy; etc.
- Investigating **territorial impacts of sectoral and structural policies** in order to enhance synergy and well-co-ordinated decisions relevant for territorial development within policy fields such as Structural Funds, agriculture, transport, fisheries, environment, research and development as well as impacts to be taken into account in Integrated Coastal Zone Management activities; developing methods for measuring the territorial impact of sectoral and structural policies; etc.
- Developing **integrated tools in support of a balanced and polycentric territorial**

development; approaches to enhance the potential of cities as drivers of regional development, new tools for integrated urban-rural development and planning, etc.

With the results of all the ESPON projects, the Commission and the Member States expect in particular to have at their disposal: **a diagnosis of the principal territorial trends** at EU scale as well as the difficulties and potentialities within the European territory as a whole; **a cartographic picture of the major territorial disparities** and of their respective intensity; a number of **territorial indicators and typologies assisting a setting of European priorities** for a balanced and polycentric enlarged European territory; some **integrated tools and appropriate instruments** (databases, indicators, methodologies for territorial impact analysis and systematic spatial analyses) to improve the spatial co-ordination of sector policies.

In this respect, the ESPON projects will serve as a strong scientific basis for the propositions of the Commission in view of the reform of post-2007 Structural Funds.

i) Relation to the ESPON 2006 Programme

The priorities describing the work-programme of the ESPON 2006 Programme are structured in four strands:

1. **Thematic projects** on the major spatial developments on the background of typologies of regions, and the situation of cities.
2. **Policy impact projects** on the spatial impact of Community sector policies and Member States' spatial development policy on types of regions with a focus on the institutional inter-linkages between the governmental levels and instrumental dimension of policies
3. **Co-ordinating and territorial cross-thematic projects** represent a key component of the programme. These projects evaluate the results of the other projects towards integrated results such as indicator systems and data, typologies of territories, spatial development scenarios. The cross section projects help to thematically co-ordinate the whole programme and add value to the results and to fill gaps, which are unavoidable when different themes are dealt with in different projects.
4. **Scientific briefing and networking** in order to explore the synergies between the national and EU source for research and research capacities.

This project belongs to the second strand of projects and holds an important position in the definition and elaboration of a common ground for investigating territorial impacts of European sector policies on the spatial structure in Europe. A number of other projects of the ESPON programme are ongoing and a strong co-ordination will be required with these projects in order to reach consistent projects results within the ESPON programme. The cooperation would in particular involve the other project under strand 2 on methodological aspects of the impact analysis and with the relevant thematic projects on territorial trends under the first strand. In addition, close links will be required with the coordinating and cross-thematic projects under priority three building on a scientific coherence in the ESPON programme as well as with the Co-ordination Unit.

ii) Thematic scope and context.

The European Union is one of the major world fisheries powers, and EFTA countries like Iceland and Norway also represents large fleets and substantial production. The value of the whole production chain in EU was calculated to approximately €20 billion in 1998. Fisheries and aquaculture plays a varying role in the economy of the different European countries, however it is important to notice that the sector is present in all member states, including the new ones. The importance of the sector becomes clearer when analysed at regional level. For instance, in Germany where a large proportion of the EU fish processing capacity is located, this capacity is mainly concentrated to the hinterland of Bremerhaven and Cuxhaven. Consequently both these regions show a high level for fisheries dependency. An analysis of fisheries dependency covering 300 regions in the EU shows similar patterns in other countries as well. The regional importance is strengthened by the fact that the industry in many cases are located to remote areas outside commuting distance to a larger city, and with few alternative sources for income.

The fleet of the European Union count nearly 100.000 vessels, and will increase by approximately 10.000 vessels due to the enlargement process. However, the EU is not self-sufficient with sea food products. The imbalance between imports and exports to the EU resulted in a deficit of over ECU 6.5 billion in 1995, and the imports are increasing. Furthermore, European producers, particular in the aquaculture sector are facing steep competitions from producers in Asia and South-America where wages are relatively low.

The seafood industry of Europe is changing rapidly. Processes on restructuring, reduction, expansion and development are occurring side by side and in various combinations. The effects of this will vary between regions and the territorial impacts on short and long term will be different. The changes, the diversity of effects, the potentials and the spatial impacts constitute the thematic frame for the project on fisheries and aquaculture.

The European Seafood industry is facing a situation where resources have been heavily exploited and reductions in quotas is foreseen. European Fisheries Policy in EU and EFTA is changing and so is the industry. The number of vessels, plants and employees will be down sized. Aquaculture still holds a potential for expansion if efforts are made for that.

European Fisheries Policy have to deal with internal European matters like preservation of natural resources, access to production areas, social, economic and demographic consequences, and at the same time face the global competition in European markets. Some of the key questions for the project to investigate are:

- How will these changes and ongoing processes affect European countries and their regions? What are the territorial impacts on Europe of the changes in view of the aim of cohesion, territorial balanced and sustainable development and polycentrism?
- What are the potentials and the preconditions for innovations in the marine sector? How would new economic dynamics influence the diversity of types of coastal regions?
- How will effects of fisheries policies influence spatial development in coastal regions, a polycentric development at local/regional level? What role does accessibility play for developing new activities in the fishing industry in different regions? Would increased urban cooperation among cities depending on fisheries be an option in certain parts of the European coastal areas?

- How has the fishery dependent areas been restructured in recent years and how successful has the restructuration been? A variety of issues should be considered like, local urban structures, entrepreneurship, cultural and social issues (e.g., role of women in society and their incorporation into economic activities) etc.
- What are the impacts of fisheries policies to be taken into account in different types of coastal regions in relation to the concept of Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) as defined by the EU members States?

The analysis of spatial effects of fisheries policy on an European level implies considering both the Common Fisheries Policy of the European Union and the policies of the EFTA countries. However, major challenges and development trends show many similarities all over Europe.

The analysis should consider spatial effects at regional, national and transnational level of the fishing industry (fishing and processing) and the aquaculture industry. These industries have different dynamics, different technologies, different use of territory, etc. However, both are elements in what may be called European Seafood Industry, they are often located to the same regions and they are parts of the same sector policy.

European Fisheries Policy has been under debate for a while, changes have been adopted recently and more are under way. Conservation of fish stocks is probably the largest challenge to European Fishery Policy due to heavily exploitation of a number of commercial species of which some stocks are outside safe biological limits.

As the capacity of the fishing fleet in general is considered as too high in relation to available recourses (making stock management complicated and reducing profitability) a major challenge to European fishery policy is therefore to adapt the number of vessels in order to improve balance between harvesting capacities and available recourses and by that strengthen the economic viability of the industry.

Fishing in distant waters is an important element in the understanding of European fisheries. Some of this is regulated by agreements between the European Union, the new member states and Nordic countries. However, European fishing activities also take place in waters of Africa or North America and are of particular interest for fishing nations like Portugal, Spain and Greece. This aspect should therefore be considered carefully as well.

Restrictions on fishing activities are furthermore a part of the protection of the marine environment and maintenance of biological diversity. Consequently a further integration of environmental dimensions in fisheries policy has been announced. However, it should be noticed that the fishing industry is only one of several parts in this context. Pollution from agriculture, manufacturing in urban areas etc. also have great effects on the marine environment affecting negatively the fishing industry.

Changes in the CFP (European Fisheries Policy) were adopted in late 2002 and a number of measures will be implemented in near future, which is likely to affect the fishing industry, particularly employment in a number of ways; e.g.

- multi-annual management plans for all stocks,
- reduction in quotas
- reduction of the fishing fleet,
- limitations on how, when and where fishing can take place,

- limitations in financial support for modernizing and building of new vessels.

Estimates made by the European Commission indicates that the reduction of the fishing fleet will lead to a total loss of 28 000 jobs in the sector over a four year period.

The development trends and changes in EFG will not affect all regions in the same way and to the same extent. However, a large majority of fisheries dependent regions are in objective 1 or objective 2 areas (or similar outside EU). A territorial impact analysis should identify territorial patterns of those regions at risk and with best potentials. Scenario approaches with territorial reference may help to understand the consequences of policy changes.

The projects should also in this context take into account the effects of national policies as well as the increased involvement of stakeholders and regionalisation of fisheries management.

The employment in the aquaculture sector has increased over the last years and this is expected to continue. Aquaculture also plays an increasing role in the supply of seafood, and the challenges are different compared to the fishing industry. The aquaculture industry is more regionally concentrated, is located in the coastal zone and competes with or has impacts on other activities in the coastal zone (e.g. tourism, recreation, protection of habitats and wild species and outlets from land based industries). Availability of good sites for production is one of the major problems, and it has to be addressed through using ICZM. The sustainable development of the industry itself (fishing and aquaculture) should also be evaluated.

Other major challenges are e.g. instable markets and low prices due to increasing global competition, farming of new species and new use of biotechnology and other techniques. Related to the last mentioned issue the relationship between R+D institutions and the fishing industry should also be taken into account.

In the change of fisheries policies and the seafood industry of Europe processes on restructuring, reduction, expansion and development are occurring side by side and in various combinations. The effects of both positive and negative development within policies and industry will vary between regions and so will the territorial impacts on short and long term also. This constitutes the thematic frame for the project on fisheries and aquaculture.

Territorial impacts of Fisheries policies should therefore be seen in relation to coastal communities and regions as integrated entities and the project should study the way these impacts affect different types of coastal areas. In that respect, the project should approach the coastal zone as encompassing many factors of development and assets in need of management and protection.

Reference should be taken to the concept of Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) which emphasizes the importance of the coastal zone of Europe as a whole and delivers methods for clarifying and managing the diversity of conflicting interests and number of challenges in the coastal zone. Being an integrated approach the ICZM offers a broader perspective to aquaculture and most of the fishery related activities and the main focus is the use of coastal territories. In particular, the project should draw on the experiences gained from the Commissions Demonstration Programme and contribute with new knowledge on impacts of fisheries policies in relation to a typology of coastal regions in Europe.

iii) General objectives

- a) To develop methods for the territorial impact assessment of European Fisheries Policies;
- b) To develop territorial indicators, typologies and concepts and providing an input to the ESPON database and map collection and to sustain the project by empirical, statistical and/or data analysis;
- c) To analyse territorial trends, potentials and problems deriving from the policy at different geographical scales, and in different parts of an enlarged European territory;
- d) To analyse the demographic, social and environmental impacts of the European Fisheries Policies, their contribution to a sustainable development, in the broader sense of the word as well as to a balanced regional/local development?
- e) To show the influence of European Fisheries Policies on spatial development at relevant scales; (in this project as well evaluating the effects in relation to an integrated management of the coastal zone);
- f) To show the interplay between EU/EFTA and sub-EU/EFTA spatial policies and best examples for implementation;
- g) To provide policy recommendations in support of territorial cohesion and a polycentric and better balanced EU territory, including potentials for cooperation and urban networking to the benefit of the coastal communities;
- h) To propose appropriate instruments to improve a co-ordination of European sector policies and the ESDP;
- i) To consider the provisions made and to provide input for the achievement of the horizontal projects under priority 3 of the ESPON programme.

In the efforts to meet these objectives the project shall make best use of existing research and relevant studies.

iv) Primary research questions

- Identification, gathering of existing and proposition of new indicators and data and maps to measure and to display the state, trends and impacts of the developments referred to above. Compilation of national studies with a European focus
- Operationalisation of the policy options developed in the ESDP (see e.g. part A. chapters 3.2.3, 3.2.4, 3.4.2 and 3.4.3) relevant for a territorial impact analysis of the European fisheries policies; and development of a methodology for the impact analysis of the sector policies on European scale;
- Conceptualisation and elaboration of territorial impact analysis for European Fisheries Policies with special consideration to the following points:
 - The variety of coastal regions in Europe in terms of fishing dependency, presence of aquaculture, structure of the industry, peripherality, access and infrastructure transport-chains.

- Spatial effects expected in different types of coastal areas and their relations to an integrated development of these areas focussing on problems as well as potentials.
- Potential impacts of European Fisheries Policies on territorial cohesion and a polycentric and balanced development.

v) Expected results and timetable

The research undertaken is supposed mainly to work on the data available at the national statistical offices, Eurostat and other national and European institutions (in particular the EEA), and normally be based on existing administrative units. However, the research should complement the missing territorial / regional data and complement tools and territorial indicators beyond the NUTS 3 level of the NUTS classification as experience has shown that the level of fisheries dependency becomes more obvious at smaller territorial scale.

One of the main objectives of the ESPON 2006 Programme is to focus on research with policy relevance and to contribute to the development of relevant policies. Therefore, deliverables of the project should be highly operational and as far as possible fit into the relevant political agenda. The following timetable and specification of output is reflecting this objective:

December 2004: First interim report

- a) Consensus on indicators and necessary data after a precise analysis of the availability and comparability of data at Community level. (For these analyses, the results of the study programme and the results of the ESPON projects in course, in particular other projects under priority 2 and under priority 3, should be taken into account. Further, a reference list to relevant Interreg III B projects should be made. This task should also define the appropriate geographical level and technology required for data collection, taking into account the availability of the relevant data at regional, national, transnational and global level.) ;
- b) A first detailed and comprehensive list of data, mainly requests for statistical and geographical data, should be collected from Eurostat, the EEA, EFTA, National Statistical Institutes, National Mapping Agencies and, as far as possible, from the fishing industry itself;
- c) Outline of the methodology of the impact analysis to be used;
- d) A draft description of European Fisheries policy, including the feasible development within this policy area in the short term;
- e) Presentation of hypothesis on the territorial effects of relevant measures of the investigated policy.
- f) First outline of a diagnosis of the European fishery sector and the main territorial impacts to be further explored.

March 2005: Second interim report

- g) Definition of appropriate indicators and instruments to detect coastal regions and territories within the ESPON space (EU 27+2) most negatively and positively affected by the identified trends and impacts related to European Fisheries Policy; special reference should be made to demographic structures and trends, accessibility, polycentrism, economic structure and development potential, environmental factors and effects, possibilities for cooperation and networking with other coastal regions
- h) Presentation of the typology of coastal regions to be used in the project
- i) Diagnosis of the development of the fishery sector and the main territorial impacts;

- j) Presentation of the method to be applied for the territorial impact assessment;
- k) Outline of the manner intended of relating results to ICZM
- l) Delivery of a first input to the ESPON database, including indicators and maps considering and making best use of progress and output of other ESPON projects;

December 2005: Third interim report

- m) Presentation of a comprehensive working report on tentative results of the research, applying the methodology, analysis of the hypothesis previously developed, including the following elements:
 - Draft final analysis /diagnosis of the fisheries and aquaculture sector in Europe as well as the existing territorial imbalances and regional disparities in fisheries/aquaculture;
 - Presentation and description of a European coastal typology and the diversity of the fishing industry related to the typology;
 - Tentative results on the spatial effects at European level, in individual countries and their coastal areas in terms of the economic, social and environmental factors;
 - Tentative results on territorial impacts in relation to ICZM activities in different types of coastal regions;
 - Draft policy recommendations on improvement of the sector policy and the instruments in favour of territorial cohesion, balance and polycentrism, including institutional aspects.
- n) Updated input to the ESPON database and map collection.

Final report: May 2006

- o) Final report covering the issues mentioned above (under point m)) with clear policy recommendations in relation to coastal regions and impacts of ICZM processes, including possible policy adjustments regarding the sector policy in order to avoid unintended spatial effects in relation to policy orientation in the ESDP and future Structural Funds policy (taking into account as well the international factors affecting the European fishery sector);
- p) Methodological paper on the method used in project on territorial impact assessment of the investigated sector policy
- q) Presentation of final territorial indicators and maps for the ESPON database and map collection;
- r) Formulation of the further research necessary in field of territorial impacts of European Fisheries policies.

vi) Rationale and structure

The following text has the role of shaping the mind of thinking in developing a proposal for undertaking the ESPON action 2.1.5. The text is not meant to be exhaustive, but to serve the purpose of guiding the tenderer:

1. Elaboration of an appropriate methodology for the territorial impact assessment of European Fisheries policy

The methodology should take account of the spatial concepts developed under priority 1 and 3. The methodology should also allow indicating different level policy in order to identifying the relevant actors for a better territorially coordinated policy. It should indicate the access points on how to measure the territorial effects of the policy investigated.

At present the ESPON project under priority 2 make use of several assessment methods and models. The aim of this study should be to draw upon these existing assessment methods

(addressing their weaknesses) into a tightly focused, operational assessment tool. It should be kept in mind the needs of decision makers.

The methodology should also allow indicating different policy levels (European, national, regional/local) in order to identify the relevant actors for a better territorially coordinated policies (also in relation to ICZM objectives).

2. Presentation of fisheries and aquaculture development, situations and trends in Europe with reference to the territorial dimensions and the governmental level responsible for policy implementation

The structured presentation of the European fisheries policy should allow identifying the relevant parameters for the territorial impact assessment for all three dimensions, the policy (contents and strategies), polity (institutions, organisations) and politics (processes) regarding in particular spatial disparities and imbalance of the European territory. This should include factors as

- Aims, principal measures of the policy;
- Qualitative and quantitative analysis of interactions between fisheries and other policies, such as environmental policy, transport policy and R&D policy;
- Interactions with regional policy: measures encouraging adaptation and development of coastal areas; measures for less-favoured areas

3. Data, spatial concepts and indicators

3.1. Territorial typologies

Strong links exist and should be explored with ESPON projects on polycentrism and urban-rural relations (1.1.1 and 1.1.2), where relevant typologies are elaborated.

The project should provide an in-depth analysis of territorial and regional disparities in fisheries and aquaculture and in doing that the project should define indicators most suitable for the identification of the different typologies of fisheries regions lagging behind or performing successfully. Further the contribution of fisheries policy to spatial development objectives laid down in the ESDP should be examined.

With the intention of fostering polycentric and balanced spatial development in Europe, the diversification of the rural economy, especially in structurally weak areas and the potentials for positive outcome for the industry and urban areas through complementary urban networking should be considered.

3.2. Indicators and data collection

The project should quantify the territorial and regional disparities in fisheries and aquaculture within the European as well as for the EFTA countries. The collection of data for the basic indicators should take place on the NUTS III level (non exhaustive list)

The contractor should make an in-depth analysis of the sector in particular of spatial disparities and imbalance of the European territory

Using the indicators presented below as an indicative list, statistical and geographic data should be collected and analysed. Data should be collected at the lowest possible geographic level (ideally NUTS 3 and below). There is a need for more detailed data than NUTS 3 particularly in areas with very low population density.

Variables to be considered (not exclusive) are the following:

- Structure of the fleet (size, age, capacity)
- Type of fisheries and quotas
- Landings (volume and value)
- Land based industry (processing etc)
- Status of vital infrastructure (ports and harbours, conditions for storing and transport)
- Aquaculture farms (number and farmed species)
- Size of production (volume and value)
- Existence of Coastal Zone Plans (availability of new sites)
- Demographic development in regions dependant on the fisheries and aquaculture industry
- Plans for sustainable environmental development of the fishing and aquaculture industries

The project should examine and evaluate the effects of the European Fisheries Policy on the following variables (not exclusive) and their past and future evolution using spatial typologies developed and provided in the ESPON programme under priority 1 and 3:

a) Fisheries employment:

- Absolute employment and share of fisheries employment
- Evolution of the share of fisheries employment
- Age structure

b) Aquaculture employment:

- Absolute employment and share of aquaculture employment
- Evolution of the share employment of aquaculture
- Age structure

c) Demographic indicators:

- Population density
- Share of population younger than 20 years
- Share of population older than 60 years
- Evolution of the population (average annual change over previous x (5 to 10) years)

d) Regional economic strength:

- Growth Domestic Product (GDP) per inhabitant in Purchasing Power Parity (PPP)
- Evolution of GDP per inhabitant
- Unemployment rate
- Evolution of unemployment rate
- GDP/occupied person (productivity)
- Fisheries share of regional/national GDP
- Aquaculture share of regional/national GDP

e) Social cohesion indicators:

- Distribution of incomes: ratio income received by the highest earning 20% and the lowest 20%
- Jobless households: share of households in which no member is employed

f) Others:

- Access to services
- Equal opportunities
- Distance towards main urban areas
- Degree of exchange with close urban areas
- Degree of existing urban networking
- Ecological effect
- Fishery dependent region

4. Interaction with other territorially relevant policies

The announced changes in the CFP require reorientation not only of FIFG but also of Structural Fund Policy. Approximately 80% of the fishing dependent regions in EU are in Objective 1 or Objective 2 areas. In the absence of alternative employment and investment opportunities in these areas, the local impact of fleet reductions and of job losses will be far greater than in areas where such alternative exist.

The project should analyse the degree/lack of degree of coordination of aims between the two policy areas.

A white paper has recently been presented in Norway, proposing to establish financial instruments in order to reduce capacity of the fleet. The project should also analyse financial instruments in the EFTA countries, when this is relevant.

The ecological and environmental status of the sea is important. The project should analyse the relationship between fisheries policy and environmental policy. With reference to the pollution of the seas the project should take note of the Interreg III B North Sea project; "Save the North Sea" and similar Interreg projects.

Further development of aquaculture and other marine based industries is depending on research on a wide range of topics and innovative systems in coastal areas. The project should analyse the relationship between research and other innovative actions and the potentials for aquaculture development.

The logistic aspects of the transportation/distribution of the products of the industry are of crucial importance. In which way can these be improved in order to facilitate both improvement of the economy of the industry as well as reducing the negative effects on the environment?

The project should finally present other policies of concern in the context of a spatial approach for the European Fisheries Policy.

5. Orientations for policy recommendations

A particular attention should be paid to issues arising from the principle of subsidiarity and the increased involvement of stakeholders at regional level.

In the light of the results of the above analysis, improvement of a territorial dimension of relevant policies should be proposed in support of polycentrism, balance regional development and territorial balance.

These propositions should aim at a better viability of coastal communities, a reduction of

disparities on the European territory, a better relationship between rural and urban areas, in particular small and medium-sized cities in rural territories and with targeted measures related to the diversity of coastal regions.

A stronger interaction of rural development aims with the objectives of cohesion should be investigated. Methodologies for a better integration of the fisheries policy and spatial development and planning concerns into Structural Funds regional programmes should be addressed. Guidelines for an implementation of Territorial Impact Assessment of rural development policy at regional level should be investigated.

All relevant ESDP policy options should be addressed and evaluated in this context.

Proposals should be made for improving policy coordination and a system in support of integrated decision-making and implementation, which could improve coherence between fisheries policy, rural development policy and other interacting policies. In this respect relations to and use of ICZM should be considered.

vii) Existing access points

The access points listed below can serve the purpose of providing the tenders useful information for preparing a proposal. It is by no means meant to be exhaustive, but only as information that can be helpful in tracing additional useful background information.

European Commission (2001):	Facts and figures on the CFP
European Commission (2000):	Report on the economic and social situation of coastal regions
European Commission (2000):	Regional Socio-economic studies on Employment and Level of Dependency on Fisheries (including regional profiles and link to database and maps)
European Commission (2002):	Action plan to counter the social, economic and regional consequences of the restructuring of the EU fishing industry
European Commission (2002):	A strategy for the sustainable development of European Aquaculture
The European Council (2002):	Recommendation of the European Parliament and of the Council of May 2002 concerning the implementation of Integrated Coastal Zone Management in Europe.
European Commission (2003):	The Reform of the Common Fisheries Policy
European Commission (forthcoming):	Ex-post evaluation of the Financial Instrument for Fisheries Guidance (1994-1999)
European Commission (forthcoming):	Synthesis of national mid-term evaluations of the Financial Instrument for Fisheries Guidance (2000-2006)

European Commission (forthcoming): Study of the recent evolution of employment in EU fisheries sector

Norwegian Ministry of Fisheries: St.meld.nr. 20 (2002-2003) White Paper

Norwegian Ministry of Fisheries: St.meld.nr. 48 (1994-95) White Paper

Norwegian Ministry of Fisheries: Havbrukspolitisk redegjørelse (2001) Communication from the Government to the National Assembly on aquaculture policy

Norwegian Directorate of Fisheries: Statistical reports on aquaculture and fishing industry

Ministry of Fisheries in Iceland (2001): Icelandic fisheries in figures